

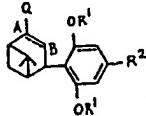
(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 027 021 A

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- (21) Application No 7925214  
(22) Date of filing 19 Jul 1979  
(23) Claims filed 19 Jul 1979  
(30) Priority data  
(31) 55274  
(32) 2 Aug 1978  
(33) Israel (IL)  
(43) Application published  
13 Feb 1980  
(51) INT CL<sup>3</sup>  
C07C 39/00 A61K 31/05  
(52) Domestic classification  
C2C 121X 200 220 226  
227 22X 22Y 233 240  
26X 304 30Y 351 353  
360 361 362 365 366 368  
36Y 37X 387 409 40Y  
43X 491 503 506 509  
50Y 623 625 628 633 643  
648 652 658 65X 662  
66X 774 778 802 80Y AA  
BY B  
(56) Doc:  
Non:  
(58) Field  
C2C  
(71) Appl  
Yiss  
Deve  
the E  
Jeru  
Scop  
(72) Inver  
Raph  
Naft  
Shab  
(74) Agen  
Baroi

(54) Pinen Derivatives, Their Preparation and Pharmaceutical Compositions Comprising Them

(57) The present invention relates to novel compounds of the general formula



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is —H or —CO-alk,  
wherein alk is lower alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms; R<sup>2</sup> is 1,1-dimethylheptyl or 1,2-dimethylheptyl,  
Q is —CH<sub>2</sub> when A---B is a single

lower alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms inclusive.

The invention relates both to the isomeric mixtures and to the individual isomers of the above compounds. Furthermore the invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound defined above as active ingredient. The pharmaceutical compositions are of value as central nervous system depressants, as sedatives, as tranquilizers, as anticonvulsant agents, as effective agents against migraine, for the treatment of glaucoma, as antidiarrheal agents and as antiinflammatory agents. The invention also relates to a process for the production of the above pharmaceutical

ERRATUM

SPECIFICATION No. 2 027 021 A

Front Page Heading (71) Applicant after  
Israel insert Plantex Limited, Industrial  
Zone, P.O. Box 160, Netanya, Israel.

THE PATENT OFFICE  
20th May, 1980

GB 2 027 021 A

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 027 021 A

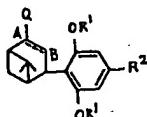
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36Y 37X 387 409 40Y  
43X 491 503 506 509  
50Y 623 625 628 633 643  
648 652 658 65X 662  
66X 774 778 802 80Y AA  
BY B2 UC WN

- (56) Documents cited  
None  
(58) Field of search  
C2C  
(71) Applicant  
Yissum Research and  
Development Company of  
the Hebrew University of  
Jerusalem, Mount  
Scopus, Jerusalem, Israel  
(72) Inventors  
Raphael Mechoulam,  
Naftali Lander,  
Shabtay Dikstein  
(74) Agent  
Baron & Warren

(54) Pinen Derivatives, Their  
Preparation and Pharmaceutical  
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formula



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is —H or —CO-alk,  
wherein alk is lower alkyl of 1 to 5  
carbon atoms; R<sup>2</sup> is 1,1-  
dimethylheptyl or 1,2-dimethylheptyl,  
Q is —CH<sub>3</sub> when A---B is a single  
bond, and Q is —CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>4</sup> when A---B  
is a double bond, and R<sup>4</sup> is —H or

lower alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms  
inclusive.

The invention relates both to the  
isomeric mixtures and to the  
individual isomers of the above  
compounds. Furthermore the  
invention relates to pharmaceutical  
compositions containing a compound  
defined above as active ingredient.  
The pharmaceutical compositions are  
of value as central nervous system  
depressants, as sedatives, as  
tranquillizers, as anticonvulsant  
agents, as effective agents against  
migraine, for the treatment of  
glaucoma, as antidiarrheal agents and  
as antiinflammatory agents. The  
invention also relates to a process for  
the production of the above  
compounds and pharmaceutical  
compositions.

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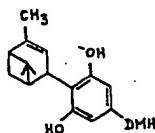
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**SPECIFICATION**  
**Pinen Derivatives, their Preparations and Pharmaceutical Compositions Comprising them**

There are provided novel derivatives of resorcinol, substituted at C-2 with a pinane derived moiety. There are also provided novel pharmaceutical compositions which have interesting useful pharmacological properties. Some of the compounds are valuable analgesics, some are also tranquilizers and have central nervous system depressant effect. Certain of the compounds of the invention may have an anticonvulsant, antimigraine, anti-glaucoma, anti-nausea, anti-ulcer, anti-diarrheal and anti-inflammatory activity. Compounds of the present invention are also useful as intermediates for the preparation of pharmaceutically active compounds. Other and further aspects of the present invention will become apparent hereinafter. The invention also relates to a process for the production of the novel compounds and compositions of matter.

**State of Prior Art:**

The (-) form of the compound



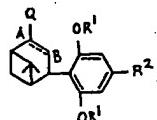
is known, the (+) form is mentioned as intermediate in copending patent application No. 48824.

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Nothing is known about the biological activity of either of the above.

**Summary of the Invention:**

According to the present invention there are provided novel compounds of the general formula



wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is —H or —CO-alk, wherein alk is lower alkyl of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

R<sup>2</sup> is 1,1-dimethylheptyl or 1,2-dimethylheptyl,

Q is —CH<sub>3</sub> when A---B is a single bond, and

Q is —CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>4</sup> when A---B is a double bond, and R<sup>4</sup> is —H or lower alkyl of 1 to inclusive 5

carbon atoms,

novel pharmaceutical compositions which contain the above as active ingredients and a process for the production of the above novel compounds and novel compositions.

In the above formula lower alkyl designates methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl and pentyl.

Preferred compounds are compounds wherein A---B is a double bond, Q is —CH<sub>2</sub>OH and R<sup>2</sup> is either 1,1-dimethylheptyl or 1,2-dimethylheptyl.

The compounds defined above exist as stereoisomers due to the presence of several centers of asymmetry. The present invention relates to the isomeric mixtures and also to the individual isomers. The preparation of the isomers or the resolution of the isomeric mixtures can be effected by

conventional means, as will be evident to those versed in the art. The novel processes for the production of compounds of the above formula are given hereinafter. The novel compounds of the present invention are valuable intermediates in organic synthesis. Compounds of the present invention are active ingredients of pharmaceutical compositions. Compounds of the present invention are effective analgesics. Some of them, i.e. compounds defined above as preferred compounds, have an analgesic activity at levels of the same order as morphine.

Compounds of the present invention have central nervous system depressant, sedative and tranquilizing activity. Some of the compounds have an anticonvulsive, an antimigraine, anti-glaucoma, anti-nausea, anti-ulcer, anti-diarrheal and an anti-inflammatory effect.

The intestinal motility data in the Table are relevant to the anti-diarrheal activity of the compounds of the invention. The ring test is a measure of psychotropic activity. The intestinal motility test was according to Chesher et al., Brit. J. Pharmacol. 49, 588 (1973) and the ring test was carried out according to Pertwee, Brit. J. Pharmacol. 46 753 (1972).

The compounds of the present invention are administered for the above defined purposes in conventional pharmaceutical forms, with the required diluents, excipients etc. They can be administered by any of the conventional routes. The dosage varies from 1 mg to about 100 mg per day, in one or in divided doses.

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The novel compounds of the present invention are obtained by preparing a suitably substituted pin-2-ene compound with a 5-alkyl resorcinol and reacting the resulting intermediate to obtain the desired final product.

According to one reaction sequence (illustrated in Reaction Scheme I), a pin-2-ene compound substituted at the 10-position by 2 lower alkyl-ester group is oxidized to give the corresponding 4-oxo derivative III, which is reduced to the corresponding 4-hydroxy compounds IV, which is reacted with an 5-alkyl-resorcinol substituted at the 5-position with a 1,1-dimethylheptyl (1,1-DMH) or a 1,2-dimethylheptyl (1,2-DMH) group to give a 4-trans-[2-(5-alkyl-resorcinol)]10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene esterified at the 10-position with a lower alkyl group (VI), which ester group is converted, if desired, to the corresponding 10-ol (VII) which can be esterified, if desired, to the corresponding triester (VIII). The monoester VI can also be esterified to the triester (VIII) which, if desired is reduced to the corresponding triol (VII).

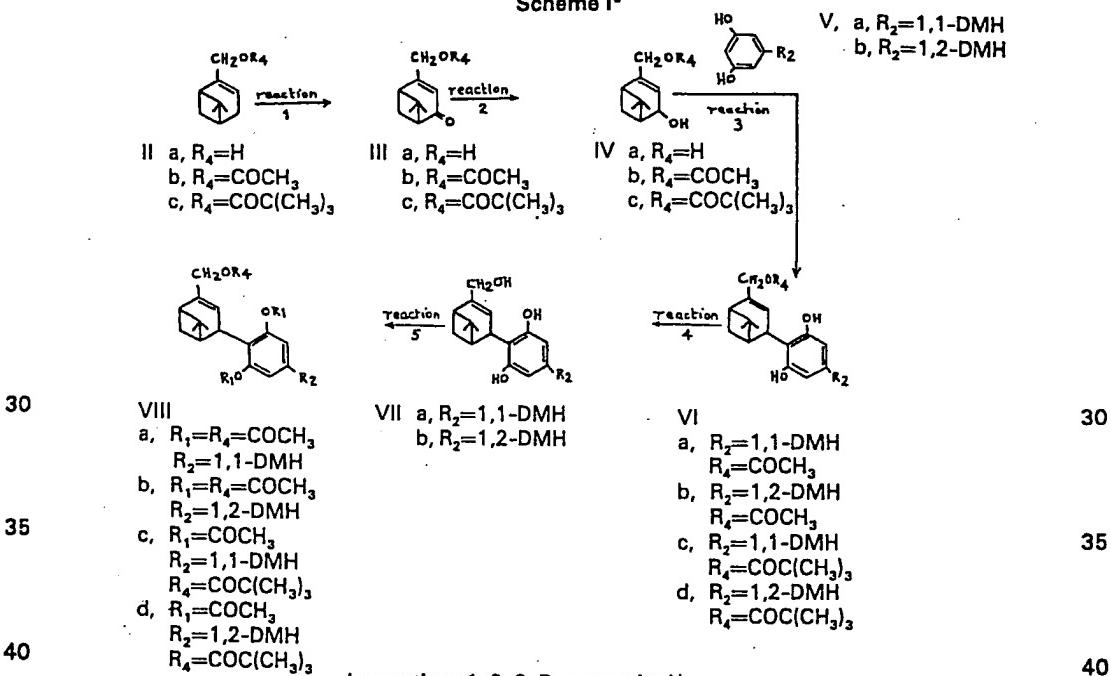
The esterified compound II can be oxidized to the 4-oxo derivative (III) by means of sodium chromate, which can be reduced to the 4-hydroxy compounds (IV) by means of lithium aluminum tri-t-butoxy hydride, which latter can be condensed with the 5-alkyl resorcinol under conditions of acid catalysis, such as under catalysis by means of p-toluene sulfonic acid, to give the esterified compound (VI) which is converted to the 10-hydroxy derivative (VII) by means of lithium aluminum hydride reduction. As set out in Reaction Scheme II a trans-[2-(5-alkyl-resorcinol)]-pin-2-ene compound (IX) can be catalytically reduced to a 4-trans-[2-(5-alkyl-resorcinol)]pinane (X).

In reaction scheme I, in reactions 1, 2, 3 and 4, R<sub>4</sub> cannot be hydrogen.

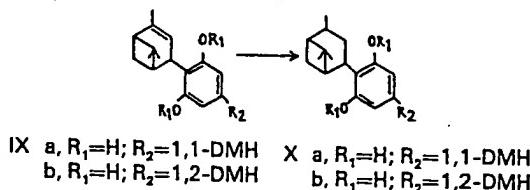
The analgesic activity was tested by the acetic induced writhing test (Sofia et al., J. Pharmacol. Expt. Therap. 18, 646, 1973), by the tail flick test (Grotto et al., Arch Intern. Pharmacodyn. 170, 257, (1967) and by the foot pressure test (Randall and Sellito, Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. 409, 1957). The central nervous system action was tested by the mouse ring test (Pertwee, Brit. J. Pharmacol. 46, 753, 25 1972).

The invention is illustrated with reference to the following Examples, which are to be construed in an illustrative and non-limitative manner.

Scheme I\*



In reactions 1, 2, 3, R<sub>4</sub> cannot be H



45 \*In Schemes I and II DMH indicates "dimethylheptyl"

**Table I**  
**Analgesic Tests**

| <i>Material</i> | <i>Mouse writhing</i><br><i>ED<sub>50</sub> mg/kg</i> |               | <i>Mouse tail flick</i><br><i>ED<sub>50</sub> mg/kg</i> |               | <i>Rat foot pressure</i><br><i>ED<sub>50</sub> mg/kg</i> | <i>5</i> |
|-----------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|--|----------|
|                 | <i>Vla(+)</i>   | <i>Vla(-)</i> | <i>Vlb(+)</i>   | <i>Vlb(-)</i> |  |          |
| 5               | 10  | 10            | 10  | 10            | 25   |          |
|                 |   |               |   | 30            | 35   |          |
|                 |   |               |   | 10            | 25   |          |
|                 |   |               |   | 30            | 30   |          |
|                 |   |               |   | 30            | 30   |          |
| 10              | <10   |               |   | 10            | 30   | 10       |
|                 |   | 10            |   | 30            | 30   |          |
|                 |   | <10           |   | 10            | 30   |          |
|                 |   |               | 5   | 30            | 15   |          |
|                 |   |               | 7   | 6             | 25   |          |
| 15              | VIIa(+)   | 5             | VIIa(-)   | 30            | 15   | 15       |
|                 |   |               |   | 6             | 25   |          |
|                 | VIIb(+)   | 5             | VIIb(-)   | 30            | 25   |          |
|                 |   |               |   | 6             |  |          |
|                 | VIIIa(+)  | 18            |   | 50            | 50   |          |
|                 | VIIIa(-)  | 18            |   | 30            | 50   | 20       |
|                 | VIIIb(+)  | 10            |   | 50            | 50   |          |
| 20              | VIIIb(-)  | 10            |   | 30            | 50   |          |
|                 | VIIIc(+)  | 25            |   | >50           | >50  |          |
|                 | VIIIc(-)  | 25            |   | >50           | >50  |          |
|                 | VIIId(+)  | 25            |   | >50           | >50  |          |
|                 | VIIId(-)  | 25            |   | >50           | >50  | 25       |
| 25              | Xa(+)   | 15            |   | ~50           | ~50  |          |
|                 | Xa(-)   | 9             |   | ~50           | ~50  |          |
|                 | Xb(+)   | 6             |   | ~50           | ~50  |          |
|                 | Xb(-)   | 6             |   | ~50           | ~50  | 30       |

\*The signs (+) or (-) indicate optical rotation of the material

- 30 **Example 1:** Myrtenol (IIa)  $[\alpha]_D -47.5^\circ$  (in ethanol) was esterified to myrtenyl pivalate (IIc)  $[\alpha]_D -32^\circ$ , with p-valoyl chloride in pyridine by keeping the mixture at room temperature for 24 hr, extraction with ether, washing with dilute HCl and evaporation of the solvent. Anhydrous sodium chromate (54 g) was added to a solution of myrtenyl pivalate (IIc) (34 g) in acetic acid (190 ml) and acetic anhydride (85 ml). The mixture was stirred at 35° under nitrogen for 72 hr, cold water was added and the mixture was extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate, dried and evaporated. Chromatography on silica gel (for dry column) (elution with 30% ether light petroleum) gave 4-oxo-myrtenyl pivalate (IIlc) (14 gr),  $[\alpha]_D -155^\circ$  (in ethanol); NMR spectrum in ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 5.84, 4.72, 1.52, 1.24, 1.02; UV spectrum 250 nm ( $\epsilon$ , 6000). 35
- 35 40 Lithium aluminum tri-tert-butylxy hydride (8.4 gr) in dry tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) was added dropwise to 4-oxo-myrtenyl pivalate (IIlc) (0.75 g),  $[\alpha]_D -155^\circ$  in the same solvent (130 ml). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen for 3 h at 0°C, acetic acid (3 ml) and water (50 ml) were added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 hr and was then filtered and washed with chloroform. The chloroform solution was washed with water, dried and evaporated. 4-Hydroxy-myrtanyl pivalate (IVc) (0.736 g) thus obtained showed one spot on tlc; NMR spectrum in ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 5.59, 4.43, 1.30, 1.14, 1.01. 4-Hydroxy myrtenyl pivalate (IVc) (1.5 g) in dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (60 ml) was added over a period of 30 min to a solution of 5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl) resorcinol (Vb) (1.44 g) and p-toluene sulphonic acid (0.48 g) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (240 ml). The solution was left at room temperature for further 90 min, washed with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate, dried and evaporated. The oil obtained (1.9 g) was 45 chromatographed on a silica gel column. Elution with petroleum ether—ether in ratio of 8:1 gave 4-trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll)-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene, 10 pivalate (VId) (1.55 g),  $[\alpha]_D -85^\circ$ ; NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 6.19, 6.01, 4.56, 4.02, 2.30, 1.33, 1.23, 0.97, 0.86, 0.78. 50
- 55 Acetylation with acetic anhydride and pyridine led to 4-trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyldiacetate)]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene-10-pivalate (VIIId)  $[\alpha]_D -65^\circ$  (in ethanol). NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 6.70, 5.66, 4.52, 3.74, 2.22, 1.29, 1.26, 1.21, 0.94. 55

**Example 2:**

Anhydrous sodium chromate (3.2 g) was added to a solution of (—) myrtenyl acetate (IIb) (2 g),  $[\alpha]_D -41.7^\circ$ , in acetic acid (24 ml) and acetic anhydride (12 ml). The mixture was stirred at 35° under 60

nitrogen for 72 hrs, cold water was added and the mixture was extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate, dried and evaporated.

Chromatography on silica gel (elution with 30% ether in petroleum ether) gave 4-oxo-myrenyl acetate (IIIb) (620 mg),  $[\alpha]_D -180^\circ$  (in ethanol); NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.02, 1.52, 2.1, 4.7, 5.85; UV spectrum 247 nm ( $\epsilon$ , 7453).

Lithium aluminum tri tert butyloxy hydride (0.84 gr) in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) was added to 4-oxo-myrenyl acetate (IIIb) (62 mg),  $[\alpha]_D -180^\circ$ . The mixture was stirred for 3 hrs at  $0^\circ$ . Acetic acid (0.3 ml) and water (0.5 ml) were added. The reaction was stirred for a further hour. The mixture was filtered, the organic solution was dried and evaporated. The 4-hydroxy-myrenyl acetate (IVb) (52 mg) obtained had the following NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.03, 1.38, 2.02, 4.41 (3 protons  $\alpha$  to oxygen), 5.56. 4-Hydroxy myrenyl acetate (IVb) (0.523 g) in dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (30 ml) was added over a period of 30 min to a solution of 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl) resorcinol (Va) (0.600 g) and p-toluene sulphonlic acid (0.220 g) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (120 ml). The solution was left at room temperature for further 90 min, washed with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate dried and evaporated. The residual gum (Vla) was dissolved in pyridine (5 ml) and acetic anhydride (5 ml) and was left at room temperature overnight. The solution was poured into ice-cold water. The mixture was extracted with ether. The ethereal solution was washed with a solution of HCl (1N), then with a sodium bicarbonate solution, dried and evaporated. The oil obtained was chromatographed on silica gel (for dry column). Elution with petroleum ether—ether in a ratio of 8:1 gave 4-trans-[2-(5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene, triacetate (VIIla) (0.491 g),  $[\alpha]_D -72^\circ$ . NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): 6.83, 5.66, 4.52, 3.66, 2.23, 2.06, 1.30, 0.92.

#### Example 3:

Compound (VIIla) (0.220 g),  $[\alpha]_D -72^\circ$  in dry ether (2 ml) was added to a suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (0.2 g) in ether (25 ml). The mixture was stirred for 2 hrs at room temperature. The excess of reagent was destroyed with saturated solution of sodium sulphate and HCl (1N) and the mixture was extracted with ether and washed with a solution of sodium bicarbonate. The extract was dried and evaporated to give 4-trans-[2-(5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene (VIIa) (0.135 g),  $[\alpha]_D -66.6^\circ$ . NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 6.25, 6.08, 4.07, 2.33, 1.24, 1.11, 0.89.

#### Example 4:

Myrenyl acetate (IIb),  $[\alpha]_D +44.2^\circ$  was converted via 4-oxo-myrenyl acetate (IIIb),  $[\alpha]_D +177^\circ$ , into 4-hydroxy-myrenyl acetate (IVb) as described in Example 2. 4-Hydroxy-myrenyl acetate (IVb), thus obtained (0.523 g) was condensed with 5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-resorcinol (Vb) (600 mg) and then acetylated exactly as described for the 1,1-dimethylheptyl isomer (Va) described in Example 2. 4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene, triacetate (VIIlb) (0.502 g),  $[\alpha]_D +81^\circ$ . NMR spectrum in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ : 0.92, 1.30, 2.06, 2.24, 3.66, 4.52, 5.66, 6.70.

#### Example 5:

4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene triacetate (VIIlb) (0.220 g),  $[\alpha]_D +81^\circ$  was reduced with lithium aluminum hydride as described in Example 3. 4-Trans[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene (VIIb) (0.152 g),  $[\alpha]_D +82^\circ$  was obtained. NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 0.98, 1.20, 1.35, 2.30, 4.16, 6.00, 6.22.

#### Example 6:

4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-pin-2-ene (IXa) (600 mg)  $[\alpha]_D +98$  was reduced in EtOH over 10% palladium on charcoal catalyst until the uptake of hydrogen had ceased. The catalyst was filtered off and the solvent was removed under vacuum. 4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-pinane (Xa) (550 mg) was obtained. It showed only one peak on tlc.  $[\alpha]_D +3$  (in ethanol). NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 6.33, 4.83, 1.30, 1.26, 1.16, 1.00, 0.93, 0.85.

#### Example 7:

4-Hydroxy-myrenylacetate (IVb) (see Example 4) prepared from myrenyl acetate (IIb),  $[\alpha]_D +39^\circ$ , via 4-oxomyrenyl acetate (IIIb)  $[\alpha]_D +177^\circ$  was condensed with 1,1-dimethylheptyl resorcinol and the reaction product was acetylated and purified exactly as described in Example 2 (which deals with the corresponding compounds but with negative rotations). 4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene triacetate (VIIla) thus obtained showed  $[\alpha]_D +74^\circ$  (ethanol), NMR spectrum ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) equivalent to that of VIIla with negative rotation described in Example 2. Compound VIIla,  $[\alpha]_D +74^\circ$  was reduced with lithium aluminum hydride exactly as described in Example 3 for the corresponding compound with negative rotation. 4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-resorcyll]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene (VIIa) showed  $[\alpha]_D +75.3^\circ$  and had an NMR spectrum identical to that of VIIla (with negative rotation) described in Example 3.

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**Example 8:**

4-Hydroxy-myrenyl acetate (IVb) was prepared from myrenyl acetate (IIb),  $[\alpha]_D +41.7^\circ$  via 4-oxo-myrenyl acetate (IIIb)  $[\alpha]_D -180^\circ$  as described in Example 2.

Compound IVb (0.575 g) in dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (35 ml) was added over a period of 30 min to a solution 5  
of 5-(1,2-dimethyl heptyl)-resorcinol (Vb) (0.660 g) and p-toluene sulphonic acid (0.240 g) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$   
(130 ml). The solution was left at room temperature for further 90 min, washed with a saturated  
solution of sodium bicarbonate, dried and evaporated. The residual gum was dissolved in pyridine (7  
ml) and acetic anhydride (5 ml) and was left at room temperature overnight. The solution was worked  
up as described in Example 2. The oil obtained was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with  
petroleum ether—ether in a ratio of 8:1 gave 4-trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl))-resorcy]-10-  
hydroxy-pin-2-ene, triacetate (VIIIb) (0.550 g),  $[\alpha]_D -74^\circ$ ; NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): 0.92, 1.30, 2.06,  
10 2.24, 3.66, 4.52, 5.66, 6.70.

Compound (VIIIb) (0.220 g) was reduced with lithium aluminum hydride as described in Example  
15 3. 4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl))-resorcy]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene (VIIb) (0.160 g)  $[\alpha]_D -68^\circ$  was  
obtained. NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): 0.98, 1.24, 1.36, 2.33, 4.16, 6.00, 6.25.

**Example 9:**

4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl))-resorcy]-pin-2-ene (IXb) (660 mg),  $[\alpha]_D +82^\circ$  was reduced  
exactly as described in Example 6. 4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,2-dimethylheptyl))-resorcy]-pinane (Xb) (610 mg)  
[ $\alpha]_D +1^\circ$  was obtained. It had an NMR spectrum (in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 0.78—1.3 mult., 1.56—2.42 mult., 5.0 (s),  
20 6.17 (s).

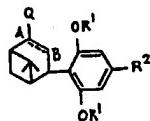
**Example 10:**

Compounds IX [ $\alpha]_D -71^\circ$  was converted into 4-trans-[2-(5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl))-resorcy]-  
pinane (Xa) [ $\alpha]_D -2^\circ$  exactly as described in Example 6. It had an identical NMR spectrum as the  
corresponding isomer with a positive rotation.

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**25 Claims:**

1. A compound of the general formula



wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or —CO-alk, where alk is lower alkyl of up to 5 carbon atoms.

30 R<sup>2</sup> is 1,1-dimethylheptyl or 1,2-dimethylheptyl,  
when A---B is a single bond Q is —CH<sub>3</sub>, and  
when A---B is a double bond, Q is —CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl of up to 5 carbon  
atoms.

35 2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein A---B is a double bond and Q is —CH<sub>2</sub>OH,  
wherein R<sup>2</sup> is 1,1-dimethylheptyl or 1,2-dimethylheptyl.  
35 3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is —CO-alk, and "alk" is methyl, ethyl, propyl,  
isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl or pentyl.

40 4. A compound according to claim 1 or 3, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from methyl, ethyl, propyl,  
isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl and pentyl.

5. A racemic mixture of compounds defined in any of claims 1 to 4.  
6. The individual isomers of any of the compounds defined by any of claims 1 to 4.

7. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen.  
8. 4-Trans-[2-(5-(1,2- or 1,1-dimethylheptyl))-resorcy]-10-substituted-pin-2-enes, substantially  
as hereinbefore described and with reference to any of the examples, in form of isomeric mixtures and  
45 in the form of the individual isomers.

9. A pharmaceutical composition containing as active ingredient a compound claimed in any of  
claims 1 to 8.

10. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9, wherein the active ingredient is a  
compound according to claim 2, in the form of a racemic mixture or as individual isomer.

50 11. A pharmaceutical composition for use as analgesic, wherein the active ingredient is a  
compound according to claim 2 in the form of a racemic mixture or as one of the isomers.

12. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9 or 10, for use as central nervous system  
depressant, as sedative, as tranquillizer, as anticonvulsive agent, as anti-migraine agent, for the  
treatment of glaucoma, as anti-ulcer agent, as anti-diarrhoeal agent or as anti-inflammatory agent.

55 13. A pharmaceutical composition according to any of claims 9 to 12, in unit dosage form, in the  
form of a solution, suspension or syrup.

14. Pharmaceutical compositions containing as active ingredient a compound defined in any of  
claims 1 to 8, substantially as hereinbefore described and with reference to the examples.

15. A process for the production of compounds defined in claim 1, which comprises oxidizing a pin-2-ene substituted in the 10-position by a —OCO-alk group, wherein alk is lower alkyl to yield the 4-oxo-derivative, reducing same to the corresponding 4-hydroxy compound, condensing the thus obtained intermediate with a 5-(1,1-DMH) or 5-(1,2-DMH)-resorcinol under acid catalysis to give 4-trans-[2-(5-alkyl-resorcyll)]-10-hydroxy-pin-2-ene, removing the 10-ester group to give the corresponding hydroxy compound, if desired esterifying same to the triester. 5
16. Process for the production of compounds defined in any of claims 1 to 8, substantially as hereinbefore described and with reference to any of the Examples.
17. Derivatives defined in claim 1, whenever obtained by a process according to claim 15 or 16.
- 10 18. A process for the production of pharmaceutical compositions, defined in claims 10 to 14, which comprises admixing the active ingredient with the required diluents, excipients and other required adjuvants and producing the desired unit dosage forms, solutions, syrups or suspensions. 10

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by the Courier Press, Leamington Spa, 1980. Published by the Patent Office,  
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